



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

therefore, patients should not be considered secure.

Vaccine vesicles have sometimes been injured, and thereby converted into running sores, which soon healed by the application of dry lint.

A child of a few months old was inoculated with recent cow-pock infection, and on the eighth day exhibited on the arm two well marked vesicles. On the evening of that day, however, both were accidentally torn, which deranged the progress of the disease, and prevented the anti-variolous process from taking place in the constitution, as was proved by a subsequent inoculation. This case is recorded to evince the necessity of strict attention to *every stage* of cow-pock.

The test proposed by Mr. Bryce, continues to be practised, and to afford much satisfaction.

The extensive correspondence of the institution, affords satisfactory evidence of the progressive increase of vaccination throughout Ireland. Practitioners of the highest respectability are most zealous in the cause, giving the public every proof of their confidence in the practice, by adopting it in their own families. In most of the principal towns, the poor have the advantage of gratuitous inoculation, either at the hospitals or houses of the medical gentlemen. Among the higher ranks of society in the country, cow-pock is almost universally adopted.

Correspondents have complained much of the injury done by itinerant Quacks, who traverse the country, inoculating with small-pox the children of the poor. Of several who were thus inoculated in a small town, *eighteen died!*

The directors have reprinted and given extensive circulation to the report of the national vaccine establishment, on three cases which lately occurred in England, of small-pox following vaccination. The most

zealous friends of cow-pock, have admitted the possibility of such occurrences.

In a report published six years ago by the directors of this institution, it was admitted (although they had not then met with a case of small-pox after vaccination) that, as inoculated small pox occasionally failed to protect the constitution against a future attack of that disease, cow-pock might be liable to a similar contingency. The cases of failure, however, which have come before them upon sufficient authority, are so very few in proportion to the many thousands who have been vaccinated, as to form no reasonable objection to the practice. They therefore feel themselves warranted from their own experience, and the concurring testimony of the most experienced of the profession, in declaring their unabated confidence in vaccine inoculation. Signed by Order,

S. B. LABATT, Secretary.

January 1, 1812.

To the Proprietors of the Belfast Magazine.

New-York, November 12, 1811.

GENTLEMEN,

IN your Magazine of August last, you published a list of the convicts confined in our state prison, for five years, ending 31st December, 1801, when it appears there were 693 convicts, of which number there were 117 individuals from Ireland. The numbers on 31st December last, and from which there is little variation, stand thus :

Americans . . .	367	Bohemia	1
Ireland	28	Flanders	1
England	27	Madeira	1
Scotland	5	West Indies . .	11
France	5	Sweden	1
Holland	1	Otaheite	1
Germany	2	Canada	7
Spain	2	Nova Scotia . .	3
	437		26

Total.....463.

Your remark on the depreciation of the Irish character in this country, and your observation, "that something is radically wrong," is too well founded to be controverted; at the same time it is fair to inquire the probable cause of this afflicting circumstance, while it is a consoling reflection to observe the convicts from our country so much decreased for some years past, although the emigration has been great beyond any former times. Irish emigrants exceed those of England and Scotland in the ratio of one hundred to one; the records therefore of the state prison tell much in our favour. So that perhaps it would "tell better" for *the Union*, if the convicts of the three kingdoms were put down under the head, *Great Britain*. It would not be the first time that poor Ireland had to bear infinitely more than her share of the load of odium, arising, in a great measure, from that system by which she has been governed for ages.

It has been too much the practice of our friends in Ireland, to hurry out to this country, every lazy or worthless individual, who could not find refuge in the Army, Navy, Church, or at the Bar; or were unwilling to pursue any avocation of industry. Since the year 1801, many of this description have been engaged

in fighting the battles of Britain, and no doubt many a life has been lost on the fields of Talavera, which might otherwise have lingered out an existence in our penitentiary. I mean no reflection on the worthy and brave men who were unfortunately doomed to destruction in the Spanish and Portuguese wars.

Much more might be said on this subject, particularly on the cruelty of those parents or friends, who send their unpromising children or connections here, without trade, occupation, or money; I shall merely remark as a general rule, that the industrious farmer, labourer, and mechanic, cannot fail of succeeding, and though it may appear extraordinary that in this happy country, where the means of gaining a livelihood by labour is comparatively easy, there should be so many convicts in one prison, yet it should be recollected that witnesses and jurors, who would shudder at the idea of prosecuting and convicting petty criminals under your sanguinary code, think it necessary and praiseworthy to give these wretches an opportunity of expiating their crimes by solitary confinement, of learning a useful trade, and of becoming, as I have known many of them to be, useful and exemplary members of society. C.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF DISTINGUISHED PERSONS.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THOMAS CLARKSON, M. A. THE INTREPID ADVOCATE OF THE ABOLITION OF NEGRO SLAVERY.

Extracted from the Annual Review.

"When Clarkson his victorious course began,
Unyielding in the cause of God and man,
Wise, patient, persevering to the end,
No guile could thwart, no power his purpose bend;

He rose o'er Afric like the sun in smiles,
He rests in glory on the western isles."
Montgomery's West. India.

THERE are many persons among us who maintain an opinion, that no progressive amelioration of mankind has hitherto taken place, and that none is to be expected hereafter. They hold this heartless doctrine because they are ignorant of the past, and careless for the fu-